

Merry Christmas

GEE, THOSE BOYS AND GIRLS AT LAMBDA
ARE SO SWEET: LEFT ME A WHOLE BATCH
OF MOROCCAN BROWNIES-
-BURP!-

BUT I REALLY SHOULDN'T
HAVE EATEN THEM ALL!

ERIK BURCK/LAMBDA '78

from Lambda's elves

SUDBURY, ONTARIO

VOL. 17

NO. 14

DEC. 13, '78

LAMBDA

LAURENTIAN'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Educational spending: a history of riches to rags

ORCUP -- The 1960's saw a massive expansion of post-secondary education in Ontario.

Students were encouraged to attend college or university by high school counsellors. A wide variety of courses and programs were opened up. Student aid and other enticements were offered. Campuses blossomed all over Ontario.

At the end of the decade however, a different note was sounded.

The 1970's have seen a sustained drive to cut back on all that had been created.

Former Ontario Treasurer Darcy McKeough speaks now of finding "more productive uses" for public monies and of his strategy of "public sector

control and private sector expansion."

This brief survey of cut-backs points up some of the significant changes in education since the first rumblings of cutbacks-to-come in 1969.

1969-70

Various government and academic reports began reflecting the change of policy:

The Wright commission was set up by the province in April 1969. The commission's report in 1972 spoke of "universal accessibility" and making student grants available, but also recommended raising tuition to cover one-third to one-half the costs of education, charging interest on student loans and other belt-tightening measures.

Toronto papers covered a report by Queen's economist David Dodge indicating that the government's investment in higher education was unprofitable and a decision on strictly economic grounds would put a freeze on government spending.

A study of **Efficient Resource Allocation in Higher Education** by two University of Toronto professors proposed an income-related loans system and suggested that education be changed from public taxation to private investment.

1970-71

The Ontario Graduate Scholarship Program reduced the number of awards by four hundred. (There were 2,751

awards in 1969-70.) This was the first of a series of graduate scholarship cuts.

Spending ceilings were put on salaries, maintenance and other operating costs to produce "more scholar for the dollar", according to Minister of University Affairs, William Davis.

The Peitchinis Report was commissioned by the federal government in preparation for a provincial conference. Recommendation 31 stated:

"The general subsidization of post-secondary education should be terminated forthwith...When pursued as a consumer good, post-secondary education falls into the category of a luxury good."

1971-72

An Ontario Treasury Board document leaked in January 1972, suggested a freeze on the Basic Income Unit (the per student grant to universities) and the holding down of grants. It notes, "De-emphasizing undergraduate, non-professional courses by reducing weighting would force universities either to reduce enrolment in these courses or selectively raise fees, thus putting pressure on for reducing enrolment."

A freeze was put on capital expenditures. There would be no new buildings on campuses unless previously approved. Institutions that were short of space were hit hardest. The Ontario graduate scholarship

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budget was slashed from \$5.3 million to \$3.3 million.

1972-73
The real value of the Basic Income Unit began a long decline, meaning that the universities would receive progressively less money per student to pay operating costs.

Colleges and Universities Minister George Kerr increased undergrad tuition fees by \$100 and graduate fees by \$365.

The loan ceiling for student aid was raised from \$600 to \$800 meaning that bigger loans were necessary before receiving grants.

1973-74
Under new immigration

rules visa students were disallowed summer employment in Canada.

Teaching staff cutbacks, which hit the colleges and universities the previous year, had teachers at all levels worried. High school budgets had risen only 3.8 and 2.8 per cent over two years and teachers joined high school students in a 10,000 strong demonstration in Toronto.

1974-75

Independent status was made stricter for OSAP applicants.

A freeze was put on funding for new graduate programs.

1975-76

The McKeough-Henderson Report advocated raising tuition fees 65 per cent over a period of time, the eventual elimination of student grants and phasing out various programs, along with cuts in other areas such as hospitals and government jobs.

1976-77

The government announced that visa student fees were to be tripled.

The student loan ceiling was raised from \$800 to \$1,000.

English language proficiency tests were initiated at some campuses.

1977-78

Undergraduate fees were hiked up \$100 at universities and \$75 at community colleges by Minister of Colleges and Universities Harry Parrott.

Graduate fees were raised by \$150.

On March 6, a confidential government document was leaked showing that under the new student aid plan parents would contribute more and students would receive less for living expenses, in addition to already-known elimination of grants to grad students and some students in professional faculties.

1978-79

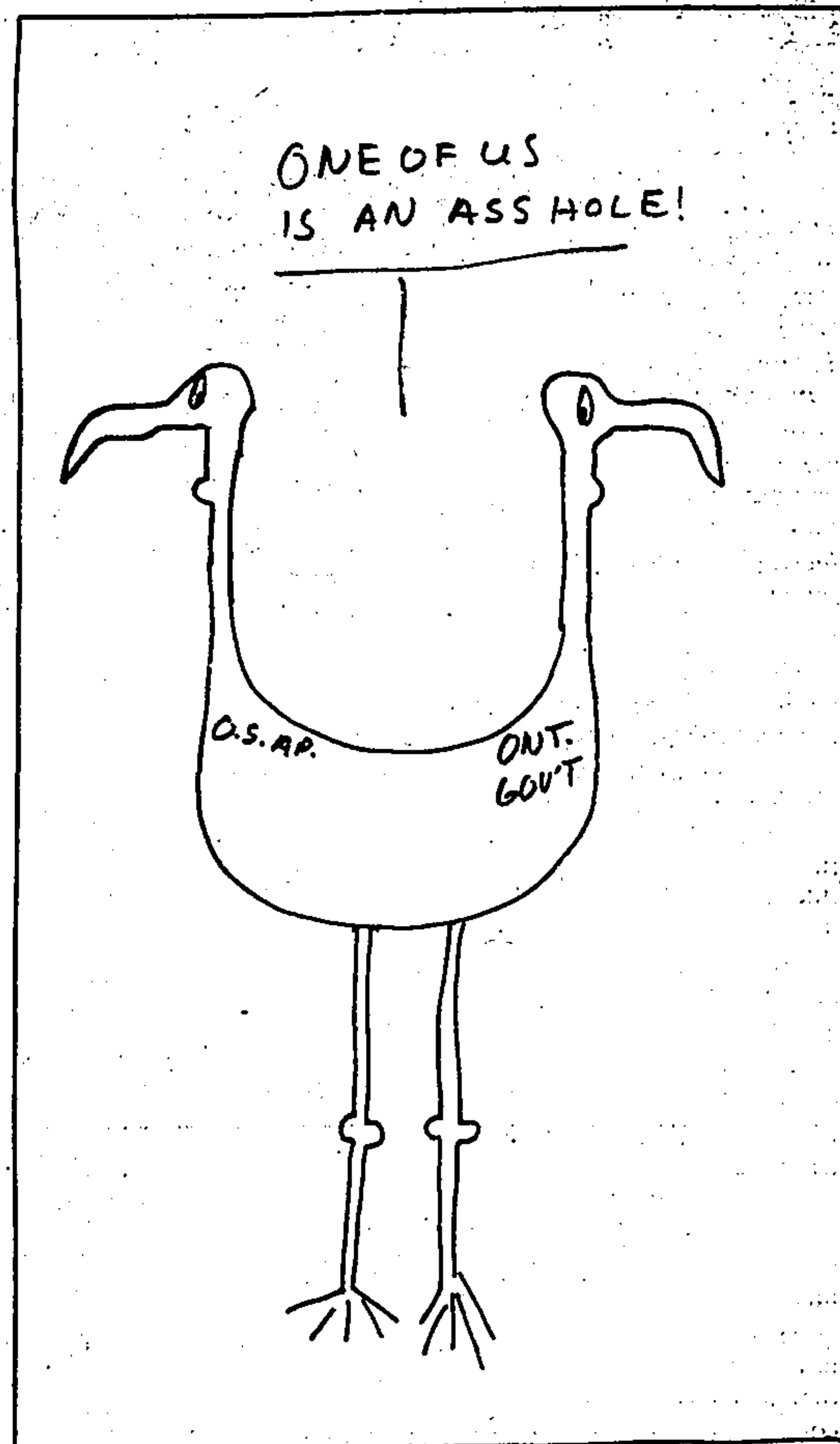
An estimated 10,438 students have been cut off grant assistance by student aid changes.

Enrolments are down although the age group from which post-secondary students are drawn is expected to

increase until 1982.

Rumours abound of another tuition hike for next

year. Minister of Education Bette Stephenson has not announced a decision.



CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY



CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Applications for graduate fellowships are invited from candidates intending to study full-time in a graduate program leading to a master's or doctoral degree at Concordia University. Academic merit, broadly interpreted, is the prime consideration in the granting of awards. Financial need is not taken into account.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: February 1, 1979
ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS: April 1, 1979
COMMENCEMENT OF TENURE: September 1, 1979

These awards are valued at up to \$6000 a year, plus basic tuition, and may in some cases be renewed for up to three years.

Additional information and application forms are available from the:

Graduate Studies Office
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec H3G 1M8
Tel: (514) 879-7314

THE SGA PRESENTS
A RUSSIAN
LITTLE CHRISTMAS
SAT. JAN. 6, GREAT HALL
"RUSSIAN REFRESHMENT"- 50¢

Music by CONSILLIUM

Russian Dance Contests

Prizes: Original Russian Potion

ADMISSION

ADVANCE- \$1.50

AT THE DOOR- \$2.00



Consumer Protection Act

THE LAW PROVIDES SOME PROTECTION

This article has been prepared by the Preventive Law Program of the University of Ottawa. Student Legal Aid Society. It is based on Ontario Law and is intended only to inform. No one should try to apply or interpret the law without the aid and advice of a trained expert who knows the facts of an individual case and the law applicable.

One of the hallmarks of modern society is a vast array of goods and services available to consumers. We truly live an idyllic existence, with anything we need or want available for the buying. Unfortunately, this overabundance of products can also become a trap for the unwary buyer. If you do not inspect what you buy, or whom you buy from, you may find yourself loaded down with overpriced, useless goods, or worse yet trapped in a long term contract which you can't afford.

Historically the consumer has been at the mercy of unscrupulous sellers. Each and every person was considered to have the freedom to contract - that is he or she could read the contract, examine its terms, and refuse to sign, or make a counter-proposal to the seller. Once the buyer did sign, he was bound to honour the contract, whether or not it seemed unfair, unless he could show he was insane, illiterate or under-age. It did not matter that the buyer would get a very bad deal - it was his agreement and he had to live up to it.

Society has changed considerably since the times of corner-store merchants and haggling over prices. Selling techniques have been changed radically. No one can haggle over prices very much, and if they don't like terms in a standard form contract of sale they are asked to buy elsewhere. Door to door salesman prey on people who can be pressured into buying overpriced goods at their homes where they are unable to compare as to quality and cost of the goods.

The best guard against unscrupulous sellers is a healthy dose of common sense, but many people seem to lack this quality in the face of an assault by high-pressure salesmen. As a result the Government has passed a number of laws to protect the Consumer from unfair business practices.

The Consumer Protection Act has a number of rules which salespersons must follow: for an executory contract over \$50 you must be given a written contract or it is unenforceable. It must contain:

1. name and address of seller
2. a description of the goods or service
3. an itemized price of the goods and the terms of the payment
4. a statement of security given if credit is provided
5. a statement of the credit terms
6. a statement of any warranties or guarantees
7. the signature of both seller and buyer; also each keeps an original copy of the contract.

N.B. An executory contract is one between a buyer and seller for the purchase and sale of goods or services in respect of which delivery of the goods or performance of the services or payment in full of the consideration was not made at the time the contract is entered into.

Where you buy goods from a door to door salesman the Consumer Protection Act has certain guidelines. Each salesman must be registered with the Consumer Protection Bureau and carry a card to prove it. If he doesn't have one, refuse to buy from him.

You should never make a large downpayment on an undelivered item. There is a "cooling off" period of two days given to purchasers from door to door salesmen. During this time you may give notice by registered mail or delivery by hand to the salesman's company that you do not want the goods, and they will return your money. You must, of course, return the goods, and they will return your money. You must, of course, return the goods but the company must pay the cost of returning them. The two day time limit begins from the day that you actually receive a copy of the contract. However, you can only cancel if you have not paid the full purchase price of the goods and if the value of the goods exceeds fifty dollars. (\$50.00).

The best rule is to never buy from a door to door salesman, but if you must; check his company out first with the Consumer Protection Bureau in your city. Then ask the salesman what warranties are

offered on the goods, and whether or not the company will service your purchase.

A practice that is illegal but is still occasionally used is referral sales, where you, the buyer will be offered a discount if you give the names of four or five of your friends who would buy the goods. Report this practice to the Consumer Protection Bureau.



Even if you do not get taken in, someone else may.

UNSOLICITED GOODS

In the past some companies used to send unsolicited goods to people through the mail, along with a bill. Then if the person failed to return the goods they asked for payment. This happens rarely now, because you get to keep the goods they send. The company will undoubtedly send nasty letters to you, but if you did not order the articles, you have no responsibility to pay for them. It may be easier in the long run, just to write "delivery refused" on the package and send it back, if you don't want the nasty letters.

DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING TRICKS

With the wide array of products consumers have to choose from, sellers and manufacturers have to use advertising to make their products stand out. Advertising pitches range from fairly honest to unmitigated lies. The first ploy to be aware of is anything for free - everything costs something. In most cases you have to pay inflated prices on one purchase to get the free item. Many stores use "loss leaders" to draw people into stores also. This is a legitimate practice, but some stores use a variation on the practice known as "bait and switch". The store advertises "widgets" for \$1.00 each, but has only a

few in stock, and tries to sell the people who come in a more expensive "widget" which they have a larger stock of. Another phrase to watch for is "manufacturer's suggested list retail price". For such items as stereos, few go across the counter at this price, but it is always included to show what "savings" you are getting.

If you feel that you have been the victim of any type of false advertising you should report the practice to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, or the Registrar of the Consumer Protection Act. Keep your receipts for your purchases, so if you wish to sue in Small Claims Court, or return the item you will be able to prove when and where you purchased it.

SALES PITCHES

When you purchase a large item, such as a car, or a boat, you are investing a lot of money. If it is a lemon, you are able to sue on the contract.

But it may be difficult to prove any oral assurances about the car, that may have been given to you by the salesman, but were not included in the contract. The Business Practices Act may allow you now to introduce oral evidence (the sales pitch) as part of your evidence against the seller, where you

cont'd. on page 6

GRAD STUDIES PLANS TO EXPAND

by Nick Antonice and Ron Horne

In its continuing efforts to provide comprehensive and varied university education to North-eastern Ontario, Laurentian University, through the School of Graduate Studies, is considering a program of expansion in its course offerings.

There are a number of new Masters degree programs in various stages of development. According to Dr. Edgar Wright, Director of the School of Graduate Studies, his office is looking at the possibility of offering graduate programs in Child Development Studies, Physical Education, Psychology and Sociology. The increased enrollment would add to the quality of Laurentian's undergraduate programs. The additional revenue forthcoming from the provincial government would provide a boost to the University's over-all financial picture.

The School of Commerce is planning to offer a Master of Business Administration Program within the next two years. According to Jack Porter,

University Registrar, the recent, dramatic increase in the School of Commerce indicates the viability of the course. Porter noted that the Bachelor of Commerce program enjoyed a 31% increase over last year's class and that he expects this trend to continue. Additionally, significant demand for this program is evident throughout North-eastern Ontario. Porter also noted that the program would not take away funds from other disciplines, but would, in fact, add to the general revenue of the University.

Dr. David Hildrup, Commerce Chairman, is confident that Laurentian can secure the funding for the M.B.A. program in the very near future. In fact, he hopes to have it established by the fall of 1980.

To begin with, the program will probably be offered only to part-time students. The School of Commerce recognizes that a major part of their graduate enrollment would consist of people, already active in the community's workforce, who are in search of academic up-grading. Such people could not, without economic hard-

ship, turn to other universities to study for a master's degree. Dr. Wright noted that the entire Graduate School schedule is geared to the part-time student.

It is hoped that the M.B.A. will be able to support full-time enrollment by 1982. Forseeing no problem in gaining a sufficient number of students, Dr. Hildrup actually believes that a limited enrollment policy may become necessary. Hildrup is confident in his faculty's ability but feels that, with increased enrollment and an additional graduate program, they might become over-worked.

Dr. Hildrup stated that the proposed M.B.A. program will be comparable to any in the province.

In addition to the M.B.A. program, a Masters of Education is also in the works. Porter again noted the community demand for this program. A number of employed teachers will seek upgraded credentials to aid with career advancement. The desire for this improvement is accentuated by the surplus of teachers, both employed and unemployed, possessing a B.A. or a B. Ed.

**Student Directories
are now available
at the SGA Office**

TOO MUCH FOR TOO LITTLE

Laurentian's francophone students unleashed an explosion of energy out by the Hall last Friday afternoon. With drinking in the doorways, dancing in the halls and singing in the stairwells, they were determined to have a good, old-fashioned binge, regardless of continuing classes, ensuing exams, and liquor license.

All kinds of reasons could be concocted to explain the success of the event, in a year where most campus activities have been as popular as bacon sandwiches at a bar mitzvah. Perhaps it was just a blow-out for end of term blues. Perhaps it was the free hooch. Or perhaps, as the Association des Etudiants Francophones executive would have it, it was a demonstration by that organization's constituents of their pride, culture, and support for L'Entre-Deux, the francophone drop-in centre.

L'Entre-Deux has become a sore point between the Aef's plans for the future and administration. Located by default in the Cloak Room for the past couple of years, L'Entre-Deux has been slated by the administration to return to its original function. The Aef, apparently, has no objections to relocation, but have come up with a number of demands for the new centre.

Recently, these demands have stuffed all their oeufs in one basket. The Aef wants L'Entre-Deux located on the third floor of the Classroom Building, armed and airconditioned to become an instant bar when the spirit so moves. (One suspects that a re-enactment of Friday's fest in the middle of Classroom City might have more than one professor upset, regardless of mother tongue.) In the long run, the Aef wants that entire section of the Classroom Building converted to a francophone centre.

They have a number of good reasons for the plan. First, with the French departments already located at the other end of the Third Floor, a good deal of francophone activity already takes place there. Location of virtually everything that speaks/desires/breathes French would provide both convenience and intensity. Secondly, with all French activity centrally located and, presumably, planned, it would be easier to create and finance events applicable to the entire French community. Thirdly, the current philosophy impelling the Aef holds that assimilation into mainstream English can only be avoided by isolation. Those anglophones wishing to involve themselves in French culture would be welcome to do so, but not at the expense of diluting the French experience with the wrong language.

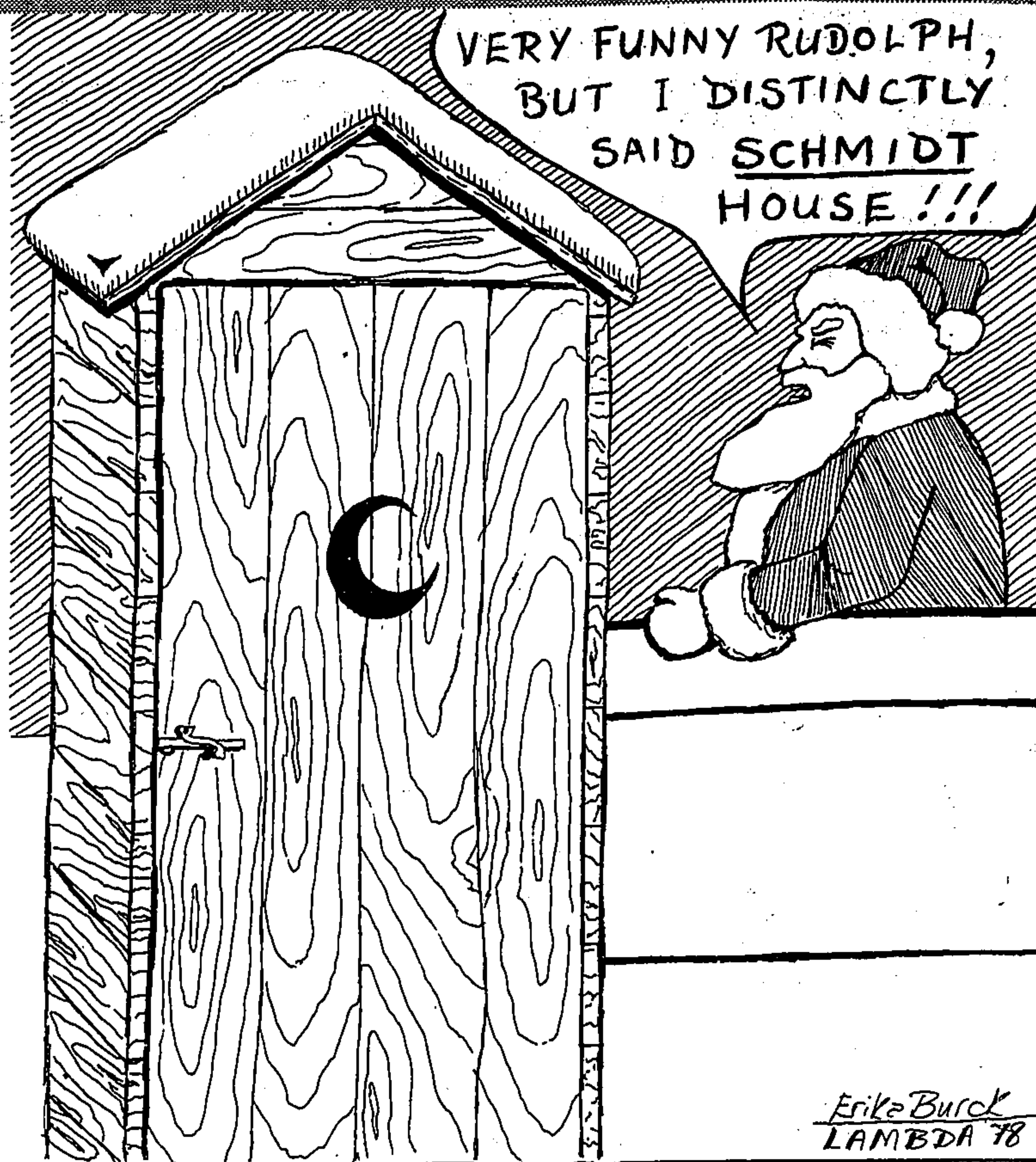
Unfortunately, for the Aef at least, there are equally good, but contrary, reasons in the hands of those who will ultimately call the shots. First, last and foremost is that the University doesn't have a floor's worth of space to play around with. Historically, the Library was never supposed to be where it is now. Originally, the Library was planned to occupy a building stretching between the Library Tower and the Single Students complex. The Tower was supposed to hold administrative and academic offices, and various services — like the Aef, SGA, club headquarters, Lambda, Réaction, etc. The Aef is not alone in the inadequacy of its facilities and, unless (government) Granta Claus drops a new library here in the next couple of weeks, yesterday's contingency plans will become tomorrow's permanence.

At the very least, the Aef proposal would call for a glorified game of classroom schedule billiards with, say, philosophy lectures being held in engineering labs and poli sci seminars taking place in the Phys Ed building. This would have an obvious impact on a number of departments currently located on the third floor, largely because that location is close to the facilities they normally use. Ironically, the Third Floor of the Classroom Building is the most intensively used portion of the academic physical plan plant in the entire university.

The creation of a French language beverage facility is also likely to raise a few eyebrows. With the University hard-pressed to keep the Library well-stocked and departments properly manned, it is unlikely that the administration is going to dig deeper into deficit to pay for the plumbing necessary to set up another bar. One also wonders about the implications that liquor licensing has for the proposal, and whether the administration is going to roll over and give the French association a privilege that they aren't prepared to give their English counterparts. Then, there's always the Food (and beverage) Services contract to be taken into consideration.

Finally and, perhaps, most importantly, there is the question of isolationism. While fears of assimilation may be justified, one can equally wonder whether a valid culture can honestly claim value while living in a vacuum. The paranoia of isolationism can easily lead to confrontation. With the third floor becoming a de facto, French-only outpost, one conjures up the image of the Thought Police at the door, ascertaining that the proper language is clicking over in one's "little, grey cells".

In the past, the policy of paranoia has led the Aef to reject membership in the Ontario Federation of Students and the National Union of Students, although the impact that could be



Letters PUT UP OR SHUT UP

Re: C.C.'s Letter "U.C. Reigns at S.S. Dance"

Dear C.C.:

We recognize your comments and suggestions (aside from the subtle accusations). We can appreciate your naïveté in being a 1st year resident here so, perhaps for a start, we can clear up a few things for you.

Some of us have been here for four years and Single Students has been apathetic as residences go. We don't have a council or any kind of social committee and haven't had one for as far as we can remember. This residence seldom has any type of social function, so a

group of us got together and used our time and efforts to do something besides complain. We weren't asked or elected to organize anything; it was done on our own initiative.

Yours is the type of appreciation we receive for our efforts. Your suggestion of having Single Students sign in guests was fine, but we're new at this game and, judging from past performances in this residence (the few), what kind of turnout could we expect?

You were informed almost two weeks ahead of time (ads were in your mailboxes) as to the details of the dance and, if you were as concerned then as

you are now, we could have used your help. You seemed to be concerned as to "where the designated money was going?" We had no student or council funding of any kind. We raised some money by selling raffle tickets in advance and from the \$1.00 entry for non-Single Students - quite minimal when compared to our expenditures, which follow: Entertainment (disc jockey) \$90.00; decorations \$15.00; security \$40.00; cleaning \$40.00; and magnums of champagne for draw \$60.00.

The main objective of the S.S. Dance was not profit-oriented. This, however, did play a part, as it does with every Social function. We had hoped that this party would be the impetus Single Students needed to encourage participation and spirit.

We suggest that (instead of trying to destroy what we are doing) you get off your proverbial ass and show some interest. The Social Committee will be meeting early in the new year to make plans for a Valentine's Dance, and all concerned, disappointed, frustrated and angry students are invited to attend; your suggestions are welcome. Signs will be posted as to the time, date and place of the meeting.

THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE
[Erica Borsos, Dawn Lonsdale, Nancy Davis, Sharon Robson, Helen Hellimo, Debbie Stevens, Steve Culliver, Steve Gallant]

JAMES WEAVER

felt on those educational lobbies would far outweigh the force of numbers the Aef has at its command. In the current instance, the Aef has chosen to deal directly and on a demand basis with the administration. No consultation, either formal or informal, has been made with other university groups that will be affected by their proposals. At the very least, such contact would provide the Aef with the reasons for any opposition and with the opportunity to suggest alternatives to upcoming problems. At best, they could conceivably come up with support for their proposals from other campus groups.

Instead, they have left the onus of their proposals on the backs of others; if you're being displaced, it will apparently be up to you to find other quarters, or have the administration do it for you. If you don't already have quarters, chances for some will only become slimmer.

The administration has been placed in the embarrassing position of either rejecting the Aef proposal and being tagged anti-French, or accepting some part of it and being accused of backing down at gunpoint. Any group with neither the force of numbers nor the cultural power wielded by the Aef can take little solace from the approach.

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE FOOD SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. P.E. Menard:

I feel that I have no alternative but to inform you that in my opinion, as well as the opinion of many visitors during open house, that the synthetic coffee which is available at this University is not fit for human consumption.

On numerous occasions, the last being this a.m., I have had coffee in the Great Hall and one hour or so later have had to unwillingly throw it up.

I am quite confident that I am not the one and only on Campus, or has been on Campus, that has and is expressing this opinion.

It would seem to me that there are two alternatives. One or the other is acceptable to the writer and they are:

- 1) replace existing coffee with percolated coffee
- 2) not drinking coffee in Campus.

After eleven years I feel I have the justification of expressing an opinion without prejudice and/or without any repercussions.

W.G. Wilson
Purchasing & Insurance

Mr. W. Wilson:

In response to your letter dated November 8, 1978 we are informed by the catering contractor that no synthetic coffee products are utilized in the "mocomat" dispensers.

Replacing existing coffee with percolated coffee would necessitate additional expenditures in both labor and equipment.

We empathize with your problem, however for the present, your number two (2) alternative seems to be the only remedy.

P.E. Menard
Director of Services

Dear Mr. Menard:

At the request of the Executive Committee of Laurentian University Support Staff Association I have been asked to report to you that the food service on campus has deteriorated to the point whereby one is almost in fear of one's life when eating on campus.

The poor quality of the food, the lack of variety, the high cost, the inefficient manner of running the pub, the Science Cafeteria and the Great Hall, along with the apparent disinterest of the caterers, are all matters of great concern to the support staff personnel.

We have been flooded with complaints of the poor quality of the food. The sandwiches are dry, tasteless and unattractive. The food always tastes warmed over, and even if it hasn't been it is so tasteless, and there is so little variety day to day that one

wonders if a prisoner in prison receives better food. The high cost of the poor quality is beyond understanding and even the poorest restaurant could offer better.

The service at the pub is such that one can barely eat dinner and get back to work in one hour and a quarter. It is, indeed, easier to drive downtown, eat dinner and return to work in the allotted time, than it is to eat on campus. And, most certainly one can do so cheaper (including the cost of gasoline and parking) and feel assured of having a lunch or dinner that is enjoyable also.

It is the feeling of the Laurentian University Support Staff Association that drastic measures should be taken, and taken quickly, in order to rectify a situation that is long overdue.

Yours sincerely,
Evelyn Ham, President
L.U. Support Staff Association

University related groups and/or individuals are invited to participate.

At the October 19, 1978 meeting, only two (2) representatives were present and with such limited representation, you can appreciate the Committee's difficulty to formulate policies which represent the wishes of the majority of food service users.

Notwithstanding past lack of participation, the Committee considers all proposals submitted by concerned Groups, either through their respective representative or by correspondence addressed to the Committee in care of the Director of Services.

Your Association's letter dated November 22, 1978 will be circulated to the Committee and we trust that Mrs. Carmel Guy, Association representative, will be in a position to provide specific details as to the drastic measures which should be implemented in order to rectify the apparently "bad" situation in Food Services.

Yours truly,
P.E. Menard
Director of Services

Some sinners - and an occasional saint

by Alex MacGregor

What do Tony Nanne, Rand Dyck, Tim Moyle, Lloyd Hunt, Gerald Lafreniere, James Weaver, Jack Porter, Colombe Allaire, Ted Heaven and Chris Headon have in common? If you have been reading this column or looking at posters, you would know that they read at our Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols held last Thursday at St. Mark's Chapel.

Yet the fact that they were invited says something else about the people involved. Forget about Ted Heaven. He is the Provost of Thorneloe College. It so happens that Ted is the best executive of any college at Laurentian. However, even if he was the worst (and everyone knows who that is), Ted would still have been at the service because of his position. Likewise Chris Headon. Sure Chris is the most brilliant scholar at Laurentian. But even if he were the worst (and everyone knows who that is), Chris would still have been there.

Tony Nanne, President of all the students at Thorneloe, was there by virtue of his position. It is true that Tony has given me post-graduate degrees in running a residence. I am the best Dean of residence because Tony taught me. But, even if he hadn't, Tony would still have been there.

Rand Dyck was there. What was a nice political scientist doing at church on Thursday? Well Rand wrote a letter to all Thorneloe congratulating them on signing up at University College. I got mad. Midway through my rage, it occurred to me that, while Rand may have made a mistake, he was still a decent person. So Rand was there as a tribute to his letter and to his decency.

Tim Moyle? Tim has always been of help to our Thorneloe students. Particularly in September when he took the correct line on the threatened strike of workers. Lloyd Hunt? He leads a lonely life as the president of the only visible Christian club at Laurentian. It gets lonely, too, at St. Mark's Chapel, Lloyd.

Jack Porter and Gerald Lafreniere are two colleagues whom I have come to admire on the Appeals Committee. I don't always agree with either of them. Yet, if a student has a good case, there is no better friend on A.P.P. than Jack. If a student has a bad case, there is no worse enemy. Gerry is perceptive, compassionate and intelligent in both our great languages. He is indefatigable in his work for students. Bienvenue A Thorneloe, Gerry. Colombe Allaire? He is a good person. Good people are always

welcome at Thorneloe. Last but not least is James Weaver. He has worked hard to produce Lambda every week. This is our chance to say "thanks" to Jim, a closet Anglican and erstwhile Thornelovian.

There are others whom I hoped would come. Among them are the faculty wit, Abe Barnett; incisive, visionary, who laments the tackiness of modern life. Janet Mays; she almost makes American academic imperialism acceptable with her compassion, joy and energy for the proletariat. Ernie Taylor, whose concern for students is saintly. Stan Mullins, a great Anglican gentleman and perceptive scholar. Dorothy Zaborsky, razor-sharp wit, and magnificent teacher.

To all of them Archbishop George Thorneloe wishes a Happy Christmas and a Blessed New Year.

LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS: WHO AND WHAT WE ARE

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LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is a member of the Canadian University Press. As such, it is democratically controlled by the staff (listed below). Staff meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 5:00 p.m. in the LAMBDA office, Room G-1 Student Street. Membership in LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is open to all members of the "Laurentian University community" and is contingent upon three published contributions during the publication year.

The opinions expressed in the copy of this journal is not necessarily the opinion of LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS. Letters and submissions must be double-spaced and should be typed. Author anonymity is available but all submissions must be signed and addressed. Letters over 250 words in length may be edited. Deadlines for all external submissions and advertising is the Friday before the Wednesday of publication. Submissions made personally to the LAMBDA office may be accepted up until 5:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the Wednesday of publication.

Dear Mrs. Ham:

The (Food Services) Committee has regular monthly meetings to which all interested



SENATE NEWS: Faculty to unionize

by Terry Knowles

By January of 1979, it is likely that the Laurentian University Faculty Association will be certified as a union by the Ontario Labour Relations Board. As students, there's not much we can do to promote or prevent it, but it will definitely affect the University.

In Ontario, teachers at York, Windsor, Carleton, Ottawa and Algoma are already unionized; U. of T. has a similar arrangement and most, if not all, faculty in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec are unionized.

LUFA has been acting as a union in negotiating salaries since 1960 but, as the LUFA report on certification points out, "LUFA has little or no legal status in this arrangement,"; it proceeds with the "administration's voluntary recognition".

If LUFA is certified, it will have the power to legally enforce contracts, and will ensure that the administration (and LUFA, incidentally) will bargain in good faith. As is usual practice, the union would be the exclusive agent for negotiations, and all members of faculty would be obliged to pay either union dues or the equivalent.

One hard to escape conclusion is that unionization would inevitably lead to increased salary demands - not mere salary demands - not merely immediately but also in the future. Issues such as tenure would come up for re-negotiation, but the LUFA report also states that "Almost all faculty associations have entrenched their tenure and dismissal procedures or substantially improved them in their collective agreements". Unionization naturally gives rise to the possibility of strikes, but "this is a right to strike; not an obligation" - a union doesn't make a reasonable, responsible man any less reasonable or responsible. It may well polarize faculty and administration and an increase in bureaucratization is also likely. On the positive side, the stability a union provides would make long-term planning more efficient.

Teaching is a job. It may appeal to a different sort of person but, as a job, requires reasonable remuneration. People are likely to go where they can find the best working conditions and Laurentian cannot afford (no pun intended) to pay less than other universities. Unfortunate, but true.

WATERSHED - MAY THE FORCE BE WITH US

by William Bradley

"From time to time, travelers pass from one watershed into another as their travels take them into every new territory. At first their way feels normal, then gradually it becomes an uphill struggle to keep things going as they have been. The path becomes more difficult and life may appear more sparse. And finally at some point - which may or may not be sensed before being passed - we become aware that things seem different. Our travel begins to gain momentum. The way becomes easier. The rivers flow in new directions, and the life of the place may seem to follow different laws..."

This quote from Rainbook, Resources for Appropriate Technology refers to the water-

shed our society is passing over. We are in the midst of incredible change. Old solutions do not work in the novel situation we find ourselves in. New ways of living, learning and loving are urgently needed. Feedback seems to indicate that people are in fact re-orienting their perceptions of themselves and their worlds.

The following is a series of statements of what others sense:

"We do not see clearly what the new age will be. But, it is clear that we must open up many different options for people than is apparent in our current society. Local and Individual self-reliance seems to be an accepted tenet for the future. This entails not only new technologies but also new social forms." ... Bill Ellis -

TRANET, Maine

"One primary interest: The development of a National Centre for Human Potential ... The purpose of such a centre is to provide a continuing forum for the exploration of human potential: an integrative focus for promising new ideas; means for experiential and experimental evaluation of numerous individual movements and methods and to encourage social combinations through aiding collaboration and co-operation." ... Robert Smith - University of Alabama

"Change is happening faster than we might realize - in dress, in public consciousness about the pollution issue - the degree to which public attitudes have changed in the last few years is really astonishing." ... anonymous Canadian

mous Canadian

- we should concentrate on positive and creative action ourselves and help others to find areas where they too can be effective.

- If we are to be effective, we shall have to change both our personal values and the institutions which were formed in the industrial era.

- we are all booby-trapped by our own past patterns and we are most dangerous when we are most certain of what we are doing." ... Robert Theobald, Arizona

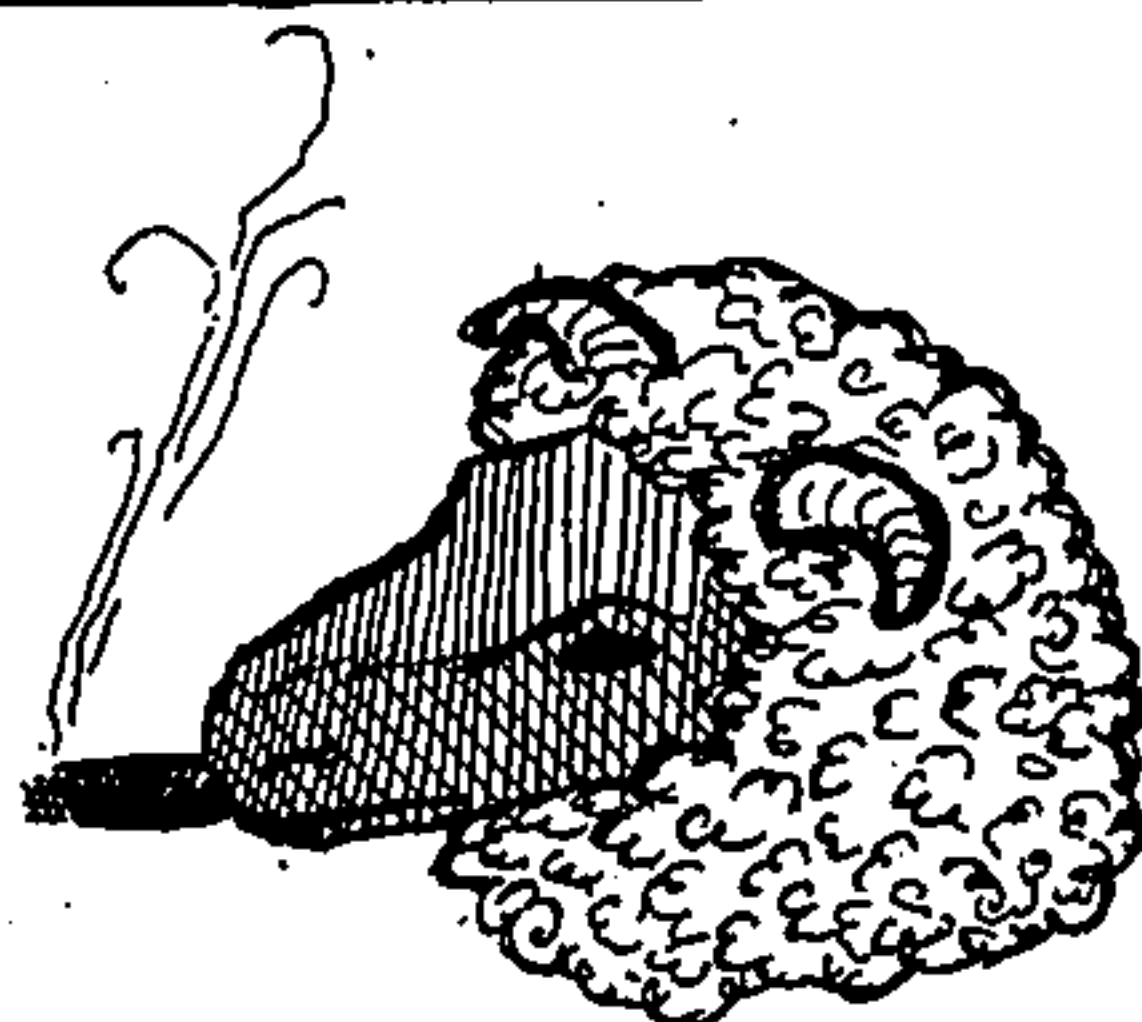
Most of the above are examples of working alternatives found in 'networks', or linkages of like-minded people. Sudbury has the ALDEP (Alternative Development Paradigm) Network, with some 400 mem-

bers of diverse background. At present, networking is gathering incredible momentum. Several are seeking to boost their membership from hundreds to thousands of transformational actors. What is mandatory at this stage is convergence of the dozens of networks into a global force for stimulating the emergence of the New Age.

For my part, I am attempting to create an ALDEP Community and international network convergence focused upon a particular line of action.

Many of us feel the transition is well under way. The threshold is upon us. It is for the human race to step across and begin the next leg of its evolutionary journey. The path is one of Life, Light and Love. May the Force be with us ...

STROKERS BOX



by The RAMMS

Well folks, after an absence of several weeks here we are again. These past few weeks have been quite busy for many Stokers, what with preparations for the Christmas Banquet and many essays and assignments that seem to crop up at the end of the term.

Throughout the week, the halls here at U. of S. were transformed into Christmas Wonderlands for our annual

floor decoration competition. This year, although not all of the floors participated in the contest, the floors still managed to come up with a variety of "interesting" ideas. The winner of the most original theme was 3rd Gold, while the winner of the most religious theme was 2nd Gold. Special prizes were awarded to 2nd Red and 1st Brown for having the most "unusual" decorations. Although the boys on 2nd Red were pleased with

the gifts they each received on Saturday, they weren't too pleased with the ones they received on Monday morning.

Christmas Banquet last Sunday night was a great success as usual. The Christmas Spirit was with us all from the Mass right through to the after-hour parties. Punch and kisses were in abundance at the cocktail hour. (Dwayne, you should patent your punch!) After we stuffed ourselves with a traditional Christmas dinner, everyone "Flew" back next door to continue with the merry-making. Special thanks to the College Council members and Art for an unforgettable evening.

Well, Stokers, until the New year, Merry Christmas to all from the RAMMs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

cont'd. from page 3.

can show that it was part of your agreement.

The Business Practices Act is aimed at halting deceptive sales practices before and after consumers get stung. Therefore if you see a store engaging in a practice which is deceptive, write a letter to the Registrar, and maybe give someone else the headache of being taken for a ride.

There is one final area of sales that is being attacked by government. This is the area of unconscionable sales. Some dance studios, health outfits or door to door salesmen, will take advantage of lonely, or elderly people, and sign them up for long-term contracts which they can never pay off, or get the full benefit of. The Unconscionable Practices Act will render contracts void and of no effect where the contract signed is unreasonable, unfair, or overly harsh. Some examples are; where a salesman will convince a person who does not understand what he is signing to sign for very expensive goods which he does not need; a dance studio

will get a lonely person, or an elderly person to sign up for 50 years of dance lessons when they will never live long enough to enjoy all the benefits.

A practice that is illegal but is still occasionally used is referral sales, where you, the buyer will be offered a discount if you give the names of four or five of your friends who would buy the goods. Report this practice to the Consumer Protection Bureau. Even if you do not get taken in, someone else may.

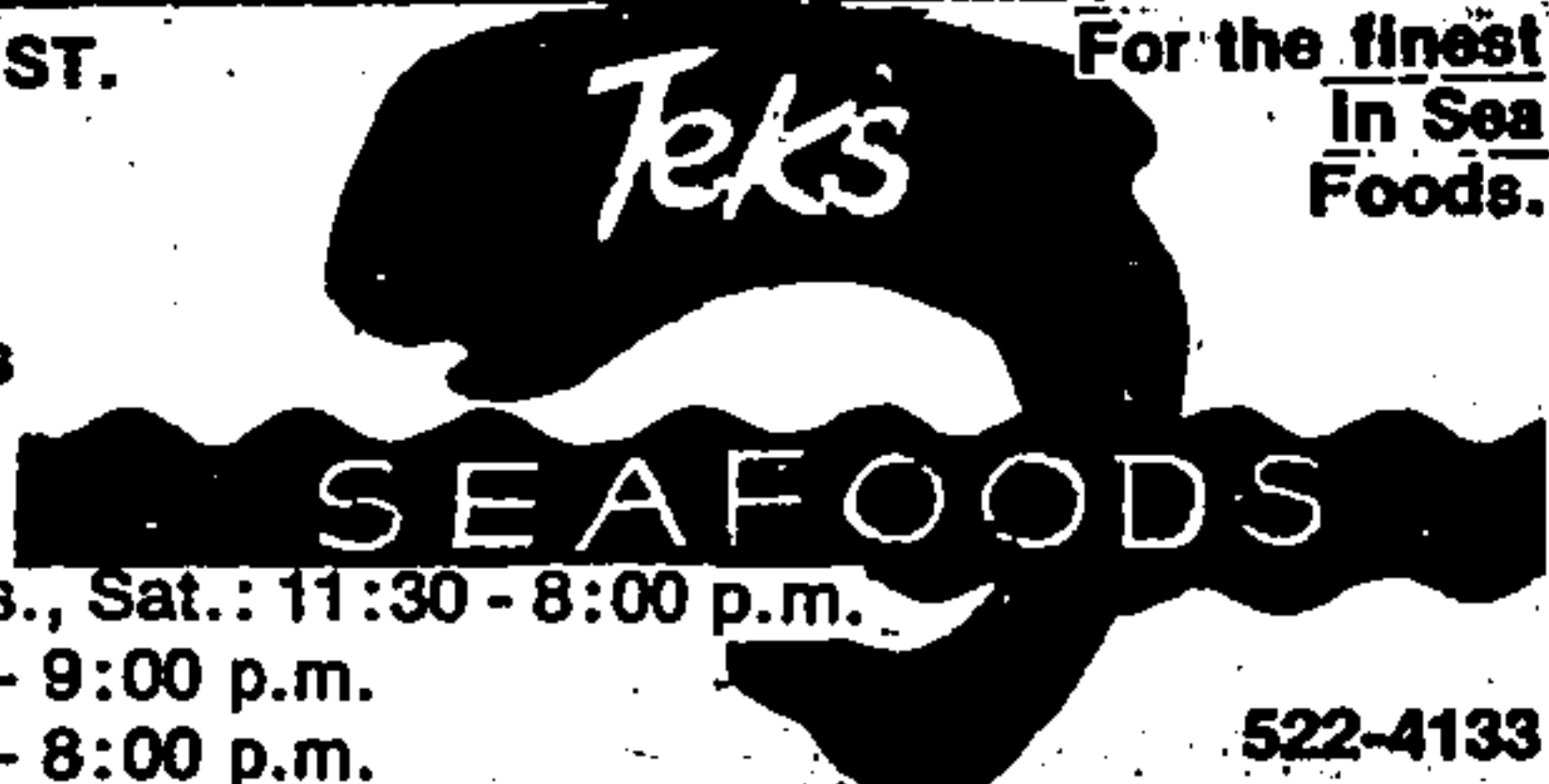
CONSUMER BEWARE

Most of these protections are after the fact measures. The best protection is having enough sense to steer clear of such people and practices. Even they will not help if a salesman cashes your cheque and runs, or you buy a car with a 20 year guarantee from a company that goes bankrupt the next week. The person most able to look out for you is yourself. If you have a weak moment, use the protections listed here; but remember, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

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CUBA DANS LA REGIME CASTRITE

Le milieu rural suscite une abondante production traditionnelle de part des différents ministères et organismes concernés et on voit que ses difficultés traditionnelles semblent soigneusement recensées:

1. - Production insuffisante
2. - Faible productivité de la terre et du travail
3. - Erosion et dégradation des sols
4. - Mauvaise gestion des domaines "autogérés"
5. - Misère paysanne
6. - Exode rural sont parmi les plus couramment citées.

Face à cette situation, le leader Cubain a vite déclenché une révolution agraire qui fait l'objet de relances épisod-

iques. La Révolution agraire a, depuis lors, dans sa pratique et son idéologie décanté, voire modifié, les objectifs nombreux et généraux qu'elle s'était initialement fixés en fonction des transformations économiques et sociales de l'ensemble du pays.

On peut librement déclarer que cette expression de la solidarité nationale formulée par le régime Castrite a été une tâche capitale:

- a) La révolution agraire tarde à produire les résultats escomptés,
- b) La solidarité nationale s'émoussant devant tant de lente précipitation et le changement tend à se réconcilier avec le maintien du statuquo.

Ainsi donc, on voit que les problèmes et résistances économiques et politiques rencontrés dans l'application de la Révolution agraire souvent qualifiés de "pesanteurs" sociologiques ou culturelles, semblent plus ou moins appartenir à la nature des choses... Le relatif désintérêt envers l'agriculture et les conséquences sociales de la pénétration extrêmement rapide et modulée du capital dans les différents secteurs de l'activité nationale deviennent alors de simples économiques inhérentes à tout procès de modernisation, ou plus généralement, ils ne seraient que les effets techniques de toute marche accélérée vers le progrès, sorte

de vaste transhumance intersectorielle du "primaire" vers le "tertiaire".

Parallèlement se dégage d'une manière complexe et fluctuante une approche qui assimile la pause actuelle à un

veritable recul, voire à l'annonce d'une remise en cause des objectifs sociaux de la Révolution agraire. Phénomène inexplicables si on méconnaît ou sous-estime la consolidation de

cont'd. on page 7.



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nouveaux rapports de force au sein de la paysannerie et la profonde restructuration en cours au profit de certains secteurs de la bourgeoisie Cubaine. Le contenu social et politique de la Révolution ou réforme agraire est alors réinterprété en fonction d'une analyse contradictoire des données actuelles. Cependant, dans les campagnes, et malgré l'extrême difficulté d'une telle analyse, le contexte social général pourrait, au moins au niveau des apparences, se caractériser par une certaine "passivité" des masses paysannes devant les nouvelles structures mises en place et les initiatives officielles. Ce qui, à court terme au moins, modifié les hypothèses courantes sur la réanimation politique et économique des campagnes. Cette reformulation selon Paul Borel "supposerait que les contradictions présentées du secteur rural soient identifiées et analysées à la fois à partir des options générales du modèle de développement nationale et dans l'histoire concrète de la Réforme agraire."

Pourquoi cette nouvelle division politico-administrative et quelle est la nature de ces institutions?

On ne peut pas ignorer que le socialisme jusqu'à présent est une société où les différences de classes ne sont pas encore éliminées et se font sentir, où les rapports nationaux constituent un élément

important de la vie sociale; où il existe des différences entre les objectifs, les aspirations et les actions des individus, entre les intérêts de l'individu, du groupe et de la société. C'est pourquoi il est si important de définir des objectifs stratégiques communs à toute la société, d'harmoniser les intérêts des diverses classes et groupes sociaux dans le cadre d'une conception scientifique du développement social. La réalisation de ces tâches exige une direction publique. Ce que Lénine disait à ce sujet reste toujours vrai:

"...Sans une position politique juste, une classe donnée ne peut pas non plus s'acquitter de sa tâche dans la production."

Donc, c'est pourquoi, après la victoire de la révolution Cubaine, l'ancienne division conservée, même si certaines modifications y ont été spontanément apportées. Blas Roca nous fait le récit de la division geo-administrative du régime Castriste:

"A côté des six anciennes provinces sont apparues des régions une cinquantaine, maillon intermédiaire entre les provinces et les municipalités. Le nombre des municipalités est passé de 126 en 1959 à plus de 400. Cet accroissement excessif a entraîné un éparpillement administratif empêchant parfois la direction nationale d'être au courant des problèmes locaux..."

Au dire de Roca, on voit que la nouvelle division politico-administrative tient d'avantage compte des parti-

cularités du pays: géographie, importance de la population, problèmes économiques et sociaux, enfin de compte les perspectives de développement de chaque région. Les Assemblées municipales, agissant en liaison étroite avec les organisations sociales et de masse et s'appuyant sur l'initiative et le soutien de la population, exercent le pouvoir d'Etat dans les limites de leur territoire. Elles sont élues au suffrage direct, à raison d'un délégué par circonscription électorale. L'électeur qui propose un candidat brosse un bref curriculum vitae de cette personne, de ses mérites. Blas Roca a déclaré: "Il n'y a pas chez nous de campagne électorale au sens où on l'entend dans les pays bourgeois". Un fait à remarquer, les organismes du pouvoir

populaire Cubain élus dans les localités et au niveau national jouent un rôle important dans l'implantation du nouveau système de direction et de planification de l'économie Cubaine et ils se consacrent à la solution des problèmes pratiques apparaissant au cours de l'édification socialiste. Pour justifier cette assertion, voici ce qu'a déclaré Camilo Cienfuegos:

"Les élections actuelles sont les premières élections véritablement libres et générales dans l'histoire de Cuba (15 février 1976: adoption de la Constitution par référendum. Octobre-novembre 1976: élections municipales, puis législatives. Les 450 députés élisent un conseil d'Etat, organe suprême de l'exécutif; Castro en devient président). La vieille constitution de Cuba

se rendait obligatoire. Ceux qui refusaient de voter risquaient une punition". Et Castro dans son discours devant l'Assemblée nationale a déclaré:

"Nous avons établi la liberté de vote. Celui qui le veut, vote, celui qui ne veut pas, ne vote pas."

On sait très bien, avant la révolution Castriste, les militaires n'avaient pas le droit de voter. Aujourd'hui, sous le régime Castriste, les militaires sont une partie du peuple, ils sont comme l'a dit Camilo Cienfuegos "...le peuple en uniforme". On leur a garanti tous les droits civiques, ils peuvent voter, être élus à tous les niveaux. Tous les citoyens, quelque soit leur race, leur sexe, leur origine sociale, leur niveau culturel...participent aux élections.

LAURENTIAN SCOREBOARD

by Doug Rose

BASKETBALL WINS ALL

In men's basketball, the hustling Laurentian Vees continued to impress people, this time edging the U. of T. Blues 79-77 in a tight, defensive battle. Mark Bennet again led the scoring for the Voyageurs with 17 points while Don MacRoberts added 15 points.

In women's play, Norm Vickery's continued their unbeaten season by crushing MacMaster 64-26 in league play, and by thumping Western 89-50. Against Mac, Sylvia Sweeney led all scorers with 21 points. The Western game, marred by 55 Laurentian turnovers, saw Natalie

Vukovich lead the Vees with 19 points while Sweeney added 16 more.

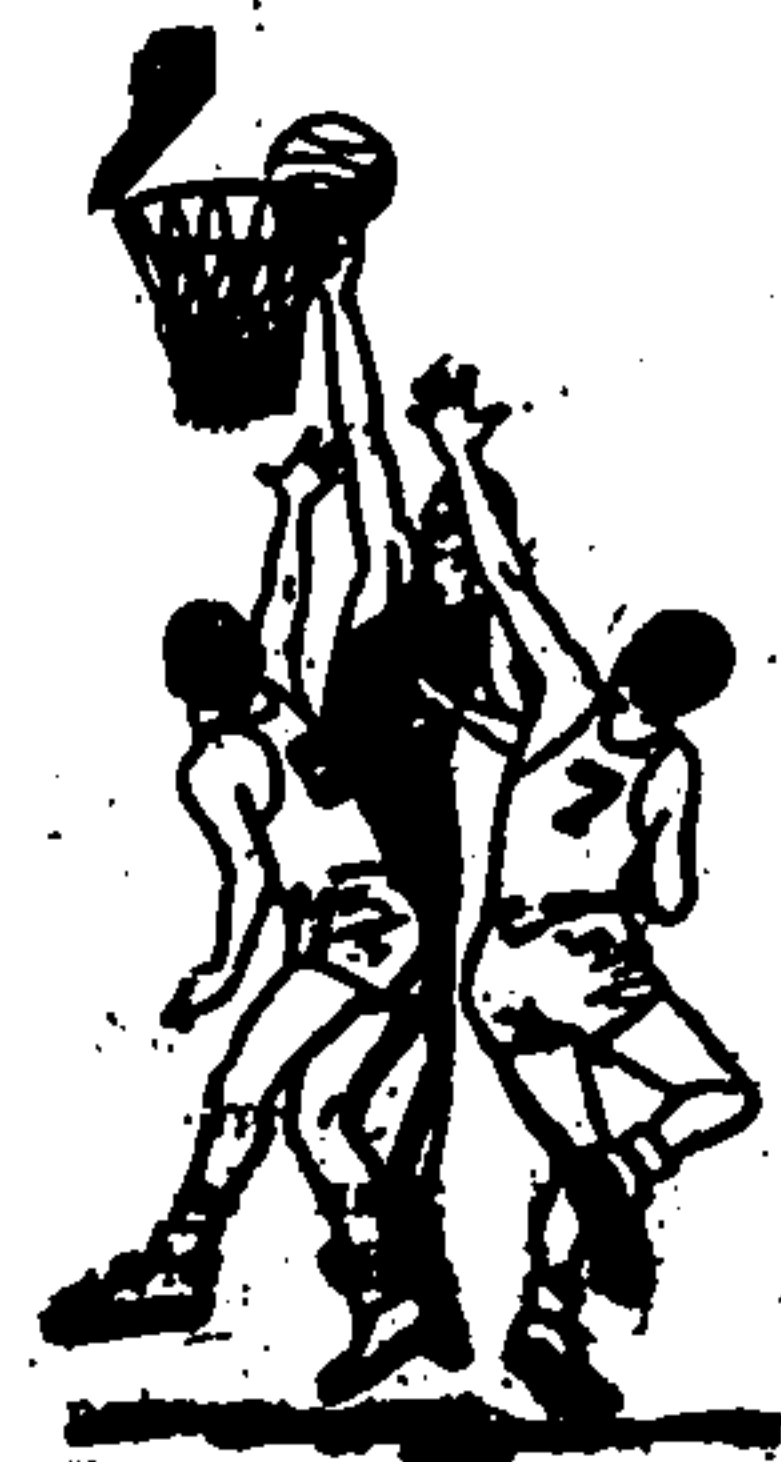
The lady Vees' next action is over the Christmas holidays in the prestigious Madison Square Garden Invitational in New York where they will be competing against some of the top teams in the United States.

The Men's B-Ballers travel to Thunder Bay for the Lakehead Invitational over the holidays and then, early in the New Year, the men go to the East Coast for the Acadia Invitational.

Ahhh right.



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HOCKEY VEES SCARE BLUES

The Laurentian University varsity hockey team came up with two standout games over the weekend to almost defeat the awesome University Toronto Blues. On Friday the country's number one ranked Blues were lucky to come out of the Lively Arena with a 5-2 victory as the Vees had them on the run all night. On Saturday afternoon, the Blues got the scare of their lives as they were forced to come back with three unanswered goals in the third period to tie the Voyageurs 5-5 at the Bell Grove Arena.

On Friday night it was Will Crothers and Bruce Hubbard scoring for Laurentian, while the Vees' marksmen on Saturday were Scott Rintoul, Cam Campbell, Tim Stortini, Steve Demarco and Fred Taylor. Coach Harris has to be pleased with his troops' performance over the weekend as the Vees proved that they're definitely contenders in both the provincial and the national title quests.



ESSAYS typed with care. Reasonable rates. Phone any time. Mrs. Ruth MacDonald. 675-6126.

Opera for Christmas

Are you looking for that special Christmas gift? The University Women's Club may have the answer for you. Tickets are now available for the Canadian Opera Company presentation of the opera "The Marriage of Figaro" to be sung in English on Tuesday, March

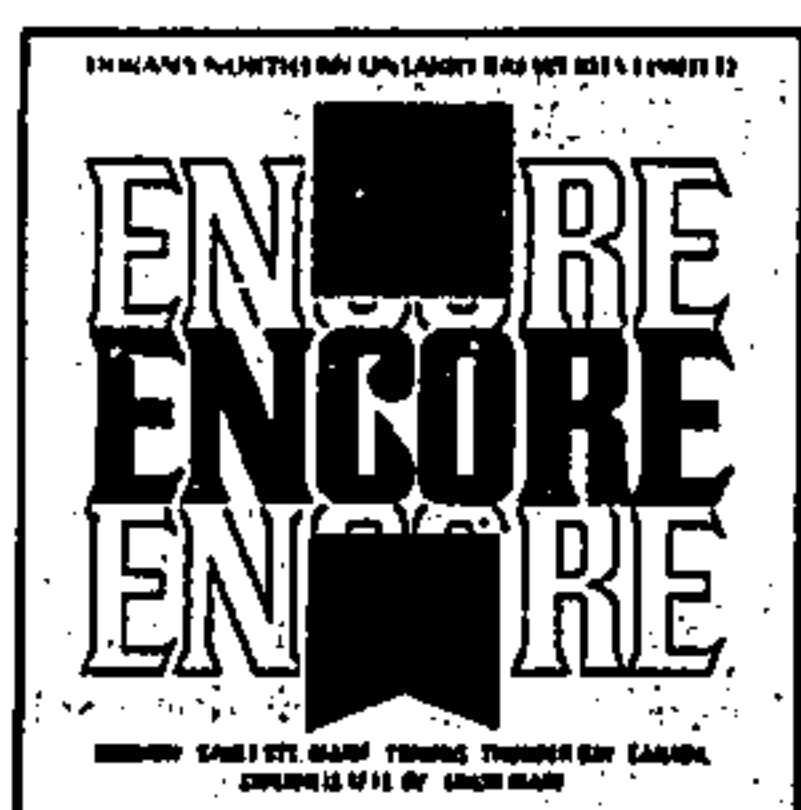
6, 1979 at the Empire Theatre. The best seats are sold quickly, and the opera plans to be a sell-out. Tickets will be \$5.00 and \$8.00. They will be on sale beginning December 6 at the Eaton's Account Office, Embassy Hairstylists, Jennifer's Place Plaza 69, Wolfe's Book-

store, Simpsons-Sears Account Office or by calling 522-1020. Profits from this venture are returned to the community in the form of scholarships to Laurentian University and to Cambrian College, as well as to other community projects.

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CALENDAR OF CULTURAL EVENTS

Wednesday, December 3

Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre - Gallery I: **AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS.** Exhibition of antique toys, Christmas cards, decorations, etc. The Centre will also be decorated for the season. Gallery II: **NORTHERN ONTARIO ART ASSOCIATION "CELEBRATION"**. 22nd annual exhibition of forty works by artists of North-western Quebec and North-eastern Ontario. Nan Rowley of Ottawa, assisted by Denis Beauchamps juried the exhibition.

2:00 p.m.

Huntington College, Classroom 2 - Laurentian University and the Centre for Continuing Education offer lectures for senior citizens. "The Canadian Economy" by Enid Barnett

8:00 p.m.

Fraser Auditorium - The Sudbury Theatre Centre presents "Same Time Next Year" through to December 23.

8:30

La Slague - Barde, a traditional folk music ensemble. \$5 for adults, \$3 for students.

Thursday, December 14

1:00 p.m.

U. of S. Auditorium - Laurentian University and the Centre for Continuing Education offer lectures for senior citizens. "La société canadienne: changements contemporains" par Donald Dennie.

2:00 p.m.

Senate Chambers - The fifth regular meeting of the Laurentian University Senate.

7:00 p.m.

Room C-309 - German Film Programme "John Glueckstadt". Free admission.

Friday, December 15

8:00 p.m.

Sudbury Secondary School - The Sudbury Symphony Orchestra performs "Amahl and the Night Visitors".



Saturday, December 16

2:00 p.m.

Sudbury Secondary School - The Sudbury Symphony Orchestra performs "Amahl and the Night Visitors". (also at 8:00 p.m.)

8:00 p.m.

La Slague - Cabaret de Noel. La Slague and Le theatre du Nouvel Ontario invite the public to a Christmas Variety Show. For more information, contact La Slague.



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